



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1877

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

An Eye to the Main Chance!

The Main Chance for you is what Nature intended you to have—good eyesight. And that is made possible by the discovery of

CROOKES' LENSES.

Obtainable from

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
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Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,121. 號一廿百一千九萬一第 日六十月七閏年未己 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1919. 二拜禮 號九月玖年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 97 1/2 lbs. net.
In Bags 55 1/2 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

CAPE WHITE WINES.

DRACKENSTEIN

and

JAGGER CUP

Shipped by

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CAPE TOWN.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Telephone No. 75.

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CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.

**THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,**
Nos. 5-8, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

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**GLASS ENGRAVING, SIGN-BOARD AND
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CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHAPES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDER TAKEN.

TELEPHONE 1318.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " "
8.30	" " " " " "
9.00	" " " " " "
9.30	" " " " " "
10.00	" " " " " "
10.30	" " " " " "
11.00	" " " " " "
11.30	" " " " " "
12.00 noon	" " " " " "
12.30	" " " " " "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " "
1.30	" " " " " "
2.00	" " " " " "
2.30	" " " " " "
3.00	" " " " " "
3.30	" " " " " "
4.00	" " " " " "
4.30	" " " " " "
5.00	" " " " " "
5.30	" " " " " "

NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY

WEEK DAYS	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " "
8.30	" " " " " "
9.00	" " " " " "
9.30	" " " " " "
10.00	" " " " " "
10.30	" " " " " "
11.00	" " " " " "
11.30	" " " " " "
12.00 noon	" " " " " "
12.30	" " " " " "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " "
1.30	" " " " " "
2.00	" " " " " "
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3.00	" " " " " "
3.30	" " " " " "
4.00	" " " " " "
4.30	" " " " " "
5.00	" " " " " "
5.30	" " " " " "

NIGHT CARS

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not a ready full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 1 Through Express	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Local	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Local
		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsun)	dep.	7.30	8.15	8.15	8.30	8.45	8.30	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45
SHEK LUNG	arr.	7.45	8.30	8.30	8.45	8.55	8.45	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55
Shek Chai	arr.	7.55	8.40	8.40	8.55	9.05	8.55	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05
Shengshui	arr.	8.05	8.50	8.50	9.05	9.15	9.05	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
Shengshui	dep.	8.15	9.00	9.00	9.15	9.25	9.15	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25
Shengshui	arr.	8.25	9.10	9.10	9.25	9.35	9.25	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35
Shengshui	dep.	8.35	9.20	9.20	9.35	9.45	9.35	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45
Shengshui	arr.	8.45	9.30	9.30	9.45	9.55	9.45	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55
Shengshui	dep.	8.55	9.40	9.40	9.55	10.05	9.55	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05
Shengshui	arr.	9.05	9.50	9.50	10.05	10.15	10.05	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
Shengshui	dep.	9.15	10.00	10.00	10.15	10.25	10.15	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
Shengshui	arr.	9.25	10.10	10.10	10.25	10.35	10.25	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
Shengshui	dep.	9.35	10.20	10.20	10.35	10.45	10.35	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45
Shengshui	arr.	9.45	10.30	10.30	10.45	10.55	10.45	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55
Shengshui	dep.	9.55	10.40	10.40	10.55	11.05	10.55	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.05
Shengshui	arr.	10.05	10.50	10.50	11.05	11.15	11.05	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15
Shengshui	dep.	10.15	11.00	11.00	11.15	11.25	11.15	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
Shengshui	arr.	10.25	11.10	11.10	11.25	11.35	11.25	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35
Shengshui	dep.	10.35	11.20	11.20	11.35	11.45	11.35	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45
Shengshui	arr.	10.45	11.30	11.30	11.45	11.55	11.45	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55
Shengshui	dep.	10.55	11.40	11.40	11.55	12.05	11.55	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05
Shengshui	arr.	11.05	11.50	11.50	12.05	12.15	12.05	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15
Shengshui	dep.	11.15	12.00	12.00	12.15	12.25	12.15	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25
Shengshui	arr.	11.25	12.10	12.10	12.25	12.35	12.25	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35
Shengshui	dep.	11.35	12.20	12.20	12.35	12.45	12.35	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45
Shengshui	arr.	11.45	12.30	12.30	12.45	12.55	12.45	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55
Shengshui	dep.	11.55	12.40	12.40	12.55	13.05	12.55	13.05	13.05	13.05	13.05
Shengshui	arr.	12.05	12.50	12.50	13.05	13.15	13.05	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15
Shengshui	dep.	12.15	13.00	13.00	13.15	13.25	13.15	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25
Shengshui	arr.	12.25	13.10	13.10	13.25	13.35	13.25	13.35	13.35	13.35	13.35
Shengshui	dep.	12.35	13.20	13.20	13.35	13.45	13.35	13.45	13.45	13.45	13.45
Shengshui	arr.	12.45	13.30	13.30	13.45	13.55	13.45	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.55
Shengshui	dep.	12.55	13.40	13.40	13.55	14.05	13.55	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05
Shengshui	arr.	13.05	13.50	13.50	14.05	14.15	14.05	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15
Shengshui	dep.	13.15	14.00	14.00	14.15	14.25	14.15	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25
Shengshui	arr.	13.25	14.10	14.10	14.25	14.35	14.25	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35
Shengshui	dep.	13.35	14.20	14.20	14.35	14.45	14.35	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45
Shengshui	arr.	13.45	14.30	14.30	14.45	14.55	14.45	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55
Shengshui	dep.	13.55	14.40	14.40	14.55	15.05	14.55	15.05	15.05	15.05	15.05
Shengshui	arr.	14.05	14.50	14.50	15.05	15.15	15.05	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
Shengshui	dep.	14.15	15.00	15.00	15.15	15.25	15.15	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
Shengshui	arr.	14.25	15.10	15.10	15.25	15.35	15.25	15.35	15.35	15.35	15.35
Shengshui	dep.	14.35	15.20	15.20	15.35	15.45	15.35	15.45	15.45	15.45	15.45
Shengshui	arr.	14.45	15.30	15.30	15.45	15.55	15.45	15.55	15.55	15.55	15.55
Shengshui	dep.	14.55	15.40	15.40	15.55	16.05	15.55	16.05	16.05	16.05	16.05
Shengshui	arr.	15.05	15.50	15.50	16.05	16.15	16.05	16.15	16.15	16.15	16.15
Shengshui	dep.	15.15	16.00	16.00	16.15	16.25	16.15	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25
Shengshui	arr.	15.25	16.10	16.10	16.25	16.35	16.25	16.35	16.35	16.35	16.35
Shengshui	dep.	15.35	16.20	16.20	16.35	16.45	16.35	16.45	16.45	16.45	16.45
Shengshui	arr.	15.45	16.30	16.30	16.45	16.55	16.45	16.55	16.55	16.55	16.55
Shengshui	dep.	15.55	16.40	16.40	16.55	17.05	16.55	17.05	17.05	17.05	17.05
Shengshui	arr.	16.05	16.50	16.50	17.05	17.15	17.05	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
Shengshui	dep.	16.15	17.00	17.00	17.15	17.25	17.15	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25
Shengshui	arr.	16.25	17.10	17.10	17.25	17.35	17.25	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35
Shengshui	dep.	16.35	17.20	17.20	17.35	17.45	17.35	17.45	17.45	17.45	17.45
Shengshui	arr.	16.45	17.30	17.30	17.45	17.55	17.45	17.55	17.55	17.55	17.55
Shengshui	dep.	16.55	17.40	17.40	17.55	18.05	17.55	18.05	18.05	18.05	18.05
Shengshui	arr.	17.05	17.50	17.50	18.05	18.15	18.05	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Shengshui	dep.	17.15	18.00	18.00	18.15	18.25	18.15	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25
Shengshui	arr.	17.25	18.10	18.10	18.25	18.35	18.25	18.35	18.35	18.35	18.35
Shengshui	dep.	17.35	18.20	18.20	18.35	18.45	18.35	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45
Shengshui	arr.	17.45	18.30	18.30	18.45	18.55	18.45	18.55	18.55	18.55	18.55
Shengshui	dep.	17.55	18.40	18.40	18.55	19.05	18.55	19.05	19.05	19.05	19.05
Shengshui	arr.	18.05	18.50	18.50	19.05	19.15	19.05	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
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Shengshui	arr.	18.25	19.10	19.10	19.25	19.35	19.25	19.35	19.35	19.35	19.35
Shengshui	dep.	18.35	19.20	19.20	19.35	19.45	19.35	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.45
Shengshui	arr.	18.45	19.30	19.30	19.45	19.55	19.45	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55
Shengshui	dep.	18.55	19.40	19.40	19.55	20.05	19.55	20.05	20.05	20.05	20.05
Shengshui	arr.	19.05	19.50	19.50	20.05	20.15	20.05	20.15	20.15	20.15	20.15
Shengshui	dep.	19.15	20.00	20.00	20.15	20.25	20.15	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25
Shengshui	arr.	19.25	20.10	20.10	20.25	20.35	20.25	20.35	20.35	20.35	20.35
Shengshui	dep.	19.35	20.20	20.20	20.35	20.45	20.35	20.45	20.45	20.45	20.45
Shengshui	arr.	19.45	20.30	20.30	20.45	20.55	20.45	20.55	20.55	20.55	20.55
Shengshui	dep.	19.55	20.40	20.40	20.55	21.05	20.55	21.05	21.05	21.05	21.05
Shengshui	arr.	20.05	20.50	20.50	21.05	21.15	21.05	21.15	21.15	21.15	21.15
Shengshui	dep.	20.15	21.00	21.00	21.15	21.25	21.15	21.25	21.25	21.25	21.25
Shengshui	arr.	20.25	21.10	21.10	21.25	21.35	21.25	21.35	21.35	21.35	21.35
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Shengshui	dep.	21.15	22.00	22.00	22.15	22.25	22.15	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.25
Shengshui	arr.	21.25	22.10	22.10	22.25	22.35	22.25	22.35	22.35	22.35	22.35
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Shengshui	dep.	21.55	22.40	22.40	22.55	23.05	22.55	23.05	23.05	23.05	23.05
Shengshui	arr.	22.05	22.50	22.50	23.05	23.15	23.05	23.15	23.15	23.15	23.15
Shengshui	dep.	22.15	23.00	23.00	23.15	23.25	23.15	23.25	23.25	23.25	23.25
Shengshui	arr.	22.25	23.10	23.10	23.25	23.35	23.25	23.35	23.35	23.35	23.35
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Shengshui	arr.	22.45	23.30	23.30	23.45	23.55	23.45	23.55	23.55	23.55	23.55
Shengshui	dep.	22.55	23.40	23.40	23.55	24.05	23.55	24.05	24.05	24.05	24.05
Shengshui	arr.	23.05	23.50	23.50	24.05	24.15	24.05	24.15	24.15	24.15	24.15
Shengshui	dep.	23.15	24.00	24.00	24.15	24.25	24.15	24.25	24.25	24.25	24.25
Shengshui	arr.	23.25	24.10	24.10	24.25	24.35	24.25	24.35	24.35	24.35	24.35
Shengshui	dep.	23.35	24.20	24.20	24.35	24.45	24.35	24.45	24.45	24.45	24.45
Shengshui	arr.	23.45	24.30	24.30	24.45	24.55	24.45	24.55	24.55	24.55	24.55
Shengshui	dep.	23.55	24.40	24.40	24.55	25.05	24.55	25.05	25.05	25.05	25.05
Shengshui	arr.	24.05	24.50	24.50	25.05	25.15	25.05	25.15	25.15	25.15	25.15
Shengshui	dep.	24.15	25.00	25.00	25.15	25.25	25.15	25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25
Shengshui	arr.	24.25	25.10	25.10	25.25	25.35	25.25	25.35	25.35	25.35	25.35
Shengshui	dep.	24.35	25.20	25.20	25.35	25.45	25.35	25.45	25.45	25.45	25.45
Shengshui											

For all festive occasions
the

VICTROLA

furnishes the music you want most at the moment—
stirring marches, patriotic songs by noted artists,
dance music by the leading dance orchestras,
all the world's choicest music by the world's
greatest vocalists and instrumentalists.
Come in to-day, ask for a demonstration, and
select your Victrola.



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THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT
SEPTEMBER 9 and 10, 1919.
at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

D. W. GRIFFITH Presents
DOROTHY GISH

in

"ATTA BOYS LAST RACE."

etc., etc., etc.

DEMobilIZATION.

MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARY
OF STATE FOR WAR.

Six months have passed since a...
the troops the arrangements necessary for
the Armies of Occupation and the prin-
ciple, that would be followed in demobil-
izing the great army of the war period.
The plan then unfolded is well known.
It may be briefly summed up as follows:
To be three men out of four go, and
pay the fourth man double to finish the
job; these fourth men being picked out
of those who had not joined up before
the 1st January, 1916; had not passed
their 25th birthday; and had not got
three or more wound stripes.

It was also explained that Parliament
would be asked to make a law prolong-
ing the compulsory military service of
all men kept under the above plan until
the 30th April 1920, after which they
were to be released with all convenient
speed. This law has now been made.

Anyone can see for himself to-day
how necessary it was to do this. Peace is
about to be ratified, and but for this law
we should in a few days be absolutely
defenceless and without any kind of mili-
tary organization. We should have no
army at all to garrison our Empire and
the new provinces for which we have
become responsible, or to make sure that
the Germans keep their word. We should
have thrown away not only all that we
have worked so hard to gain in this
great struggle, but also all that the
British Empire had acquired before the
war. It is lucky that we took the steps
we did.

Meanwhile all the time the old pre-
war voluntary army is being re-made
as fast as possible. Towards the re-
making of this army we have already
obtained 200,000 volunteers for periods
varying from one to nine years. These
men are being used to form 151 battalions,
254 batteries, and 31 cavalry regiments,
in addition to other necessary units.
But this takes time, especially as the
men who enlist are entitled to two or
three months' leave before they join up
for duty. Volunteering on the whole
has been well maintained and has lately
improved. The average weekly intake of
recruits and re-enlisted men is more than
four times the usual rate before the war.
If this goes on it is likely that all men
who actually fought in the field in the
war, will be released before the new
Military Service Act expires, and it is
hoped that a very large proportion will
have been released before the end of this
present year. Thus we should be able to
provide for the defence of the British
Empire in 1920 entirely by volunteers
who did not join in time to share in the
fighting.

The above is not a pledge in any sense
of the word, because no one can foresee
what will happen, and Parliament must
remain supreme to take whatever steps
are necessary for the common safety. It
is, however, a very clear indication of
what we believe is likely to happen, and
what we are trying to bring about.

4. Already since the Armistice nearly
3,000,000 men have been demobilized,
leaving altogether in the Army 1,900,000
including the 200,000 volunteer Regulars.
These are distributed roughly as follows:

Army of the Rhine, including the troops in France and Flanders	120,000
Army of the Black Sea	11,000
Army of the Middle East	105,000
Army of India (including demobilizable men from Mesopotamia, temporarily detained in India)	75,000
Home Army, including Ireland, the Volunteer Regular Army now being formed, and about 165,000 non-effective, sick and wounded men awaiting demobilization	324,000
Detachments in Russia	17,000
Detachments in Italy	7,000

5. We now propose, assuming that Peace is ratified by the 1st August next, to make further reductions as follows:

The Army of the Rhine, which now consists of 10 divisions, will be reduced to 2 divisions by the late autumn. This will effect a saving of about 150,000 men. The clearing up in France and Flanders is also proceeding well, and as soon as the German prisoners have been sent home the men who are guarding them will become available. Altogether, by 1st November it is hoped that the force in France and Flanders will have been reduced by more than 100,000 men.

Giving to the evacuation of the Caucasus, which will take place in the autumn, the British troops in the Army of the Black Sea (which is the Army enforcing the peace on Turkey and Bulgaria) will be reduced by 10,000 men.

All troops in Russia, except those who volunteer to join the Military Missions, will be brought home before the winter, and those who were in North Russia during last winter will, it is anticipated, start for home in September, excepting always such men as may volunteer to stay.

Nearly 200,000 men will be released from the Home Establishment as German prisoners return home, as wounded re-cover, and as demobilization proceeds. Thus, by the end of the year the British Army, which is now 1,900,000, will be reduced to about half that number.

6. There are two parts of the world, however, where we cannot at present reduce our armies at all. In the Middle East, including Egypt, and in India, where the Atchans and Bolshevik agents are making trouble, we must maintain our forces at full strength. But these are also the very places where there is the largest proportion of men who have been away from their homes for the longer time. As we cannot reduce these men we have to replace them. Before we can bring them home according to the promise which has been made, we must find means to relieve them. In these distant theatres there are also the difficulties of making the necessary shipping arrangements; but it is expected that the Regular troops who are to form the permanent garrison of India will all be despatched by the end of this year to release the present temporary garrison. These Regular units are now being sent out, two or three battalions every week, and they will relieve an equal number of demobilizable men whom we have hitherto been forced to retain in India. First among those to come home from India will be the who were already on their way from Mesopotamia and who stopped in India on account of the outbreak there.

We have not yet, however, got enough volunteer Regular units ready to be able to provide reliefs of volunteers for the armies in the Middle East, including Egypt. It is necessary, therefore, that drafts should be made up out of retainable men of the Armies of Occupation who may become surplus on the Rhine, or in France and Flanders, or at home, to get out to the Middle East and relieve their comrades who have been away from home so much longer and are entitled to demobilization. These reliefs will not, however, be kept abroad indefinitely. They will, in their turn, be relieved as soon as the Regular troops have been organized and can take over from them.

7. All sorts of suggestions have been made as to the order in which men should now be released from the Army; and there are many hard cases, both compassionate and pivotal, which deserve attention. But the time is getting short now. The end of the task is coming into sight, and it is better to keep to certain broad and simple rules which everybody can understand, even if individual cases of hardship are caused.

The following, therefore, are the rules on which we shall now proceed:

(i.) Definite orders have been issued that all 1914 men, except those in India and any there may be in Russia, shall begin their journey home within one month of the signature of peace, namely, by the 28th July, and that all 1915 men and men over 37 years of age, except those in India and Russia, shall start for home within two months of the signature of Peace, namely, by the 28th August. All other men who are now desirous and eligible for demobilization under existing regulations will start for home within three months of the signature of Peace, namely, by the 28th September. The above programme of release will apply equally to men who, although demobilizable, have hitherto been retained for essential purposes usually described as "Machinery of Demobilization," but will not, of course, apply to men who, although eligible for demobilization, have volunteered to stay on for a period with the Armies of Occupation.

(ii.) All Derby men who joined the colours for service before the 1st July, 1918, excepting those in India and Russia, will have begun their journey home by the 1st November.

(iii.) All 1914, 1915 men, and all Derby men who joined the colours before the 1st July, 1918, who are in India, will similarly have started for home by the 1st December, if not released earlier, provided always that no unexpected trouble occurs in that country.

(iv.) All troops in Russia who have not volunteered to join the Missions, will have started for home before the winter, as already explained.

(v.) As from 1st July, no conscript soldier will be sent to India or Mesopotamia, and no Derby man will be sent further from home than the Army of the Rhine.

8. Finally, it is hoped that it may be found possible to release in the early Spring of next year all the remaining men of all classes who fought in the war, that is to say embarked for any theatre of war or garrison abroad before the Armistice was signed, excepting always such as may have volunteered to continue serving. It is impossible, however, at this distance of time to make any definite plans in this respect. Moreover, it must be clearly understood that, if Peace is not ratified, or if the ratification is delayed, or if the Germans break out again, or if there are risings in India or Egypt, or serious trouble in Turkey, the above programme will have to be modified; and there will then be shipping delays may possibly occur. But assuming all goes well we have every hope and intention of being able to give effect to it.

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.
War Office, July 18th, 1919.

SHOOTING A BABY.

AN ATTEMPT TO SILENCE
WREATHING AMAHS

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of a Daisy air-gun without a licence and with wounding a baby, 20 days' old, in the right leg.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Lindsell asked whether the Police suggested that defendant deliberately aimed at the baby or had been guilty of negligence.

Sergeant Aris replied that the mother of the baby had stated that defendant deliberately aimed at the youngster. The whole matter arose over a quarrel between two amahs on the ground floor of the building in which defendant was staying. Defendant asked them to desist from making a noise and, as they paid no attention, he shot at them with the gun. The shot, however, missed the women and entered the baby's right leg.

Mr. Lindsell remanded the case till September 13th, fixing bail at \$100.

CELEBRATING MOHAMMEDAN FESTIVAL.

Saturday was the Mohammedan *Haji* Festival, when Mohammedans all the world over observe as a general holiday. An Indian Mohammedan named Abdul Latiff celebrated the occasion in Hongkong by getting drunk, contrary to the teachings of his religion, and attacking a comrade with a pair of scissors. He was arrested and charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with wounding a comrade.

Mr. J. E. Gardiner, appearing for the defendant, pleaded guilty, stating that his client was "heavily drunk" and did not know what he was doing. There was no quarrel between the two, but the liquor, getting into defendant's head, made him mad.

Complainant stated that defendant and he lived in the same house in Anton Street. On Saturday night defendant was "half drunk; not full drunk," and injured him with a pair of scissors, for what reason he did not know.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$25.

POLICE CASES.

Three Chinese, charged with the murder of a rattran shop-keeper on August 18th, were committed for trial, yesterday, at the next Criminal Sessions.

Two Chinese, one a workman employed by the Kowloon Dairy Farm—charged with being concerned in the armed robbery at the Dairy Farm, have been committed for trial.

The hearing of the charge against five men of being concerned in an armed robbery at Ching E. Island has been fixed for Friday. One of the accused is a returned banished.

The three armed men, arrested on Morrison Hill by the Police, on Friday, were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being in unlawful possession of daggers and revolvers. The men, it was alleged, attempted to rob either No. 5 or 6 Morrison Hill Road. The case was remanded.

OPIUM.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 9 lbs. of raw opium.

Defendant stated that the luggage in which the drug was found belonged to a friend, whom he could find.

Mr. Lindsell remanded the case.

Another Chinese, charged with the possession of 10 lbs. of raw opium, was fined \$500, while a third man who had 1 lbs. of the drug was fined \$1,000.

In each instance the opium was concealed in false-bottomed boxes.

"DOING TIME" FOR STEALING A CLOCK.

A man, who had been banished from Singapore for life, came to Hongkong and stole a clock and some clothing from the residence of Mr. N. G. Nolan, of the Supreme Court. He was sentenced, at the Magistracy, yesterday, to fifteen months' hard labour—three for larceny and twelve for coming to Hongkong.

SMUGGLING AMMUNITION.

Two Chinese, lately returned from America, brought between them 650 pounds of ammunition. They pleaded ignorance of the law.

Mr. Smith fined one man \$100 and the other \$50.

TRESPASSING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

For trespassing in the Astor House Hotel, a Chinese was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour at the Magistracy, yesterday.

JUSTICE IN SIAM.

TWO BRITISH ENGINEERS
IMPRISONED

It will be remembered that some weeks ago Messrs. Lewis and Farrar, the first and second officers, respectively, of the s.s. *Liam*, a frequent caller at Hongkong, were convicted by a Bangkok Court of importing opium into Siam and of being in unlawful possession of opium. They were sentenced to three years' and to two years' and six months' imprisonment respectively. On appeal, the conviction and sentence were upheld, but in the Dika Court, when the matter came before five judges, the sentences were reduced to two years and two months and two years and one month, respectively.

Messrs. Farrar and Lewis are both well-known in Hongkong, and the following article from the *Bangkok Times*, of August 29th, in reference to their treatment will be read with interest:

Comparisons, we are told, are invariably odious but we make no apology for submitting the following to the sense of justice of our readers, who will doubtless assign any odium attaching thereto to the quarter concerned.

Messrs. Lewis & Farrar. *Nai Chai*.
Charge: Endeavour. Charge: Attempted to import, and murder, or, in the with being in possession of opium, causing session of opium grievous bodily harm, contrary to law. to a girl of 17.

No previous conviction. No previous conviction.

War Service: Lewis War Service: 11 years' sea service years' service with the Motor Transport section of the Siam Expeditionary Force, in France.

Farrar—3 years' continuous sea service in the European war zone, part of which time he served as an officer on a British Royal Naval Transport; during this period he took part in 3 engagements with enemy submarines, ultimately becoming involved in a collision with a British cruiser following a submarine attack on a convoy of merchantmen and their escort, from the effects of which he was declared unfit for further war service.

Sentence: — Lewis. Sentence: Found Fined 49,365, or in default of payment sentenced to 2 years imprisonment, but the operation of the sentence suspended for five years and his immediate release ordered, this in view of the fact that he had been on active service, and that he had no previous conviction.

Farrar—Fined 10,000, or in default of payment sentenced to 2 years imprisonment, with a further term of imprisonment, with out the option of a fine, of 6 months. Suspension of the further terms refused.

Both have already been imprisoned for nearly 7 months.

OUTSPOKEN AMBASSADOR GERMANY'S PENALTY DESERVED.

Professor Forster, the Bavarian Ambassador at Bern, has published a remarkable article in the *Tagblatt* telling Germany plainly that it is a great mistake not to seek in her own actions the cause of the severity of the peace conditions. The mistrust and aversion of nearly the whole civilised world, the disbelief of Germany's uprightness expressed in every clause of the Treaty, he says, ought to make it clear to her what she has been during the last fifty years, and what the world thinks of her sabotage of the Hague Convention, her systematic destruction and plunder, her mass deportation of women and girls, and her frightful initiative in all possible new ways of killing.

Whoever has the slightest appreciation of what millions of people had to suffer under the rule of German armies for four long years in the occupied territories," he declares, "must ask his conscience: 'What right exactly have we to humane treatment?' What Germany has always honoured as the last word of political wisdom is now applied to her. The German authorities should have informed the people immediately after the armistice of the misdeeds done by order in Belgium and Northern France; then the best people would have spoken out and Germany would not have been suspected of approving every excuse."

One of the results, he points out, is that the enemy grew accustomed to regard the change brought about in Germany by the revolution as only one of institutions, and not as the rising up of a New Germany. As to the infringement of the Fourteen Points, those offered by Germany in January, 1918, were answered with scorn, derision, and Brest-Litovsk. Germany hoped to gain more by a great poison gas offensive than by the establishment of a new world order.

SIR REGINALD STUBBS.
K.C.M.G.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEW
GOVERNOR'S LANDING.

Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G., the new Governor of Hong Kong, is expected to arrive in Hong Kong on the morning of Friday, September 26th, on the P. and O. s.s. *Khion*, which, according to schedule, was in Bombay yesterday. The *Khion* will call at Colombo, where Sir Reginald will have an opportunity of renewing old associations at a dinner which Brigadier-General Sir William Henry Manning, Governor of Ceylon, is giving in his honor. The vessel will also call at Singapore, where Sir Reginald Stubbs will doubtless be entertained by the Hon. Mr. F. Saxon James, the Officer Administering the Government.

The arrangements for the Governor's landing have not yet been finally made, but there is no doubt that "old custom" will be followed, except in one small detail. H.E. will be met at Blake Pier by the Officer Administering the Government, and will be introduced to the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the heads of the local Judiciary, the senior naval and military officers, the heads of the Government departments, and, doubtless, the leading residents.

H.E. will then inspect the guard of honor, which will be supplied by the Manchester Regiment. The slight variation from precedent will be the route which Sir Reginald will take to the City Hall. Unlike Sir Henry May and Sir Matthew Nathan, both of whom went past the Post Office buildings and the Hongkong Hotel, and turned down Queen's Road, the new Governor will go along the Praya and turn into Statue Square and so on to the City Hall, where Sir Paul Chater and the General Reception Committee will be assembled. Sir Paul Chater will read the address of welcome to the new Governor, and the public will be invited to be present at this function.

The route to be followed by H.E. the Governor will be decorated by the Government on behalf of the general community, and no doubt the bigger firms in the City will co-operate, so that the City may assume the necessary festive air.

From the City Hall, Sir Reginald Stubbs will proceed, in the company of the Hon. Mr. Chater, to the Council Chamber, where, at a special session of the Executive and Legislative Council, the oath of office will be administered by Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice. Sir Reginald Stubbs will then doubtless make a speech, but it is not certain yet whether Lady Stubbs and the two Messrs. Stubbs are accompanying Sir Reginald on the *Khion*.

HONGKONG CIVIL SERVICE.
TEMPORARY INCREASE OF
SALARY.

The telegram recently addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., as Chairman of the Hongkong Civil Service Salaries Commission, urging temporary relief until the Commission's report has had the full consideration of the Home authorities, has had the necessary effect, for we understand that the Secretary of State has approved the grant of a temporary allowance to those members of the Civil Service who have not already been granted relief.

A circular just issued by the Colonial Secretary says, *inter alia*:—
All officers in the Government Service of the Colony, other than those to whom Circular 19 (granting a rise of allowance of 20 per cent. to all employees drawing less than \$200) and Circular 20 (granting a temporary allowance of 20 per cent. to all officers recruited in the Colony), will receive an allowance of 20 per cent. on their substantive salary. The maximum amount which may be so drawn in any one month is \$168.66, or \$16 13s. 4d.

If an officer's salary at one period of the year is in excess of \$1,000 or \$168 13s. 4d. a month, and at another period less than that amount, an adjustment will be made at the end of the year, but the total allowance in respect of the year shall not exceed \$2,000.

The allowance will be retrospective as from January 1st.
The above circular has been received by the Service with disappointment, for, as the war allowance of 10 per cent. is now cancelled, the new increase works out at 10 per cent. on their present augmented salaries.

It is believed that Sir Reginald Stubbs is bringing back from Home the report of the Salaries Commission, and will give it his full consideration, and after studying local conditions, will forward his report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This report will form the basis of the concessions which will be permanently made to the local Service.

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE CURRENCY DIFFICULTY
AGAIN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, The fact that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation refuse to change banknotes for coins seems strange. The notes are issued by the Bank and every one of them promises to pay the bearer on demand. What is the use of printing such words on the notes? Yours, etc.,
SHEK NGAM KWONGSE,
17, d'Aguilar Street, Hongkong,
September 7th, 1919.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following additional candidates have been recommended for Distinction, subject to the approval of the Senate:—

SENIOR LOCAL BOYS.
John Litton, Diocesan Boys' School, Biblical Knowledge.

SENIOR LOCAL GIRLS.
Yuen Kwai Sun, Belittes Public School, English, Geography.

Marjorie Edna Garrard, Italian Convent School, English.

Wong Sau Tsun, Belittes Public School, Needlework.

Maria Augusta Dos Remedios, Italian Convent School, Bookkeeping.

Ng Sui Lin, St. Stephen's Girls' School, Biblical Knowledge.

Eunice Samy, Belittes Public School, Needlework.

JUNIOR LOCAL BOYS.
Robert Cyril Reed, Diocesan Boys' School, Arithmetic.

Yung Kai Yip, St. Joseph's School, Arithmetic, Chinese, Biblical Knowledge.

JUNIOR LOCAL GIRLS.
Dorothy Barwald, Italian Convent School, Biblical Knowledge.

Tsang Chiu Ng, Italian Convent School, Needlework.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce Scholarship has been awarded, subject to the approval of the Senate, to Charles F. Cowen, Diocesan Boys' School, on the resignation of William Howard, of the same School, to whom it was previously awarded.

The following candidates have failed in Matriculation, but have been awarded Senior Local Certificates, subject to the approval of the Senate:—

Agapito Del Rosario Y. A. Santos, St. Joseph's College.

Anthony Ng, St. Joseph's College.

Francisco V. V. Ribeiro, St. Joseph's College.

John Litton, Diocesan Boys' School.

Philip Brooks, Bannsey-Taylor, Diocesan Boys' School.

Chan Chau Lam, Diocesan Boys' School.

The following is a supplementary list of candidates who have passed the Junior Local Examination subject to the approval of the Senate:—

Li Shiu Ki, St. Paul's College.

Leung Pui Yim, St. Paul's College.

Cheung Sau Fan, St. Paul's College.

Tso See Leung, St. Paul's College.

Richard Lee, Diocesan Boys' School.

Joseph Lau Kam Wing, St. Joseph's College.

Jai Pestonjee Cooper, St. Joseph's College.

Andrew Tse Tak On, St. Joseph's College.

Joseph Chun Kwok Leung, St. Joseph's College.

Tsang Kue Shun, St. Stephen's College.

Wong Boon Hin, St. Stephen's College.

Yu Chai Yuen, Macao English College.

Tsang Hin Ship, Macao English College.

DEATH OF MR. D. B. MURRAY.

It is with much regret that we record the death at Yokohama, after an operation for appendicitis, of Mr. Douglas Bennett Murray, one of the senior members of the staff of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

The late Mr. Murray joined the London office of the Society in March, 1898, and arrived in Hongkong to join the Eastern staff in April, 1903. In 1910 he was transferred to Tientsin to take charge of the branch there, afterwards serving at the Shanghai office until 1915. From 1916 to 1918 he was manager of the Singapore branch. He returned to the Head office in Hongkong at the beginning of the present year, and in June last was transferred to take charge of the Yokohama branch.

Whilst in Hongkong, Mr. Murray was Hon. Secretary of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club from 1904 to 1907, being himself a keen golfer. His untimely death will be deplored by his host of friends in the Far East, for he was a most popular man with a charming manner and a largeness of heart seldom met with.

Mr. Murray married in 1915, Miss Mamie Brand. For her and for his mother the greatest sympathy will be felt.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL
LEAGUE.
PROSPECTS FOR THE COMING
SEASON.

FIRST DIVISION DIFFICULTIES.

The prospects for the coming season's football League, especially as regards the First Division, are not so bright as many enthusiasts believe, though there is no doubt that by the conclusion of the coming season the pre-war standard of football will have been attained. It appears that the immediate difficulty is due to the Services, only the Navy seeming able, at present, to raise a First Division team. The R.G.A. has lost nearly the whole of last year's first team, and the Royal Engineers are in a similarly crippled condition, having only one player (Smith) left. Arrivals from Home for the Artillery and the Engineers are expected shortly, but it is doubted whether any will arrive in time for the opening of the season, about the middle of next month. The R.G.A., comprising three Companies, number scarcely 20 men, and it has been stated that it is impossible to pick a First Division team from among them, even to carry on until the new men arrive. The Engineers are in a similar plight.

If neither the R.G.A. nor the R.E. are able to raise a First Division eleven, there will only be three Clubs in the First Division—Hongkong F.C., the Navy, and South China A.C. Three alternatives will then present themselves: either the postponement of play in the First Division till (say) the middle or end of November; the abandonment of a First Division altogether, in which case the Navy, the Hongkong F.C. and the Chinese can be invited to join the Second Division; or an invitation to the two strongest teams in the Second Division—St. Joseph's College and Kowloon—to join the First Division in the interests of sport.

The Hongkong F.C. is in the fortunate position of having a plethora of players from whom to select. The whole of last year's team is available, excepting, of course, Black and McCubbin, who have retired from the game permanently, after many years' excellent service to the Club. Ralston, Rodger, Robinson and Halston have all returned from active service, and are very keen to play. The Club can do no better than select J. Stewart again as Captain, for he has a knack of keeping his team well in hand and getting the best out of them.

From all accounts, the Navy is out to beat all comers again, although practically the whole of last season's team—with the exception of Neal, Travis and Crocker—have been relieved. It is stated that at least three crack forwards can be chosen from the new men already here, when H.M.S. *Carlisle* returns from Vladivostok, and H.M.S. *Hawkins* arrives from Home (both are expected before the new season commences) it will be very surprising if the Navy cannot field a team strong enough to beat any other competitor in the League. The name of Graydon, who is said to have played in good company at Plymouth, is mentioned as one of the surprises which the Navy has in store.

The South China Athletic, whose position in last year's League table was not indicative of the really excellent football they played, will be as great a draw as they were last year. The Chinese deserve every success, for their play is free from those blemishes which were so marked in some of the other teams last season. They will have one of two changes in their First Division team, and can be depended upon to give any of their opponents a run for their money. It has been stated that they prefer to play in the Second Division, but it is the general hope that they may be induced to stay in the First. Their home matches will probably be played on their new ground at Sookum-poo Valley.

Having won last year's Second Division League, there is no reason why St. Joseph's should not go a step higher in the coming season. It was feared at first that Moosdeen, Sepher, and the brothers Omar would transfer their allegiance to the Indian R.C., but it appears they have changed their minds and are remaining in the College team. Thus, the College loses its only excuse for staying in the Second Division. The team will only lack E. Hyndman, one of the full-backs, who has been forced to give up the game.

The Kowloon Club have got a team this year that puts them into the First Division standard, and it will be in the interests of football if they are persuaded to match their skill against the Senior Clubs. They certainly will not be "exterminated," and the experience will be valuable, especially as Kowloon cannot

always be content to remain in junior football. They can call on the services of Rasmussen, Knight, Taylor and Hamilton, all of whom add credit to themselves when playing for Hongkong last season. With Jackson, White, Wheeler and Van Langenberg, of their last year's team, all keen to play again, and Millard of last year's R.E. first team, as well as May, of the Staff and Depts. first team of two years ago, willing and anxious to play, Kowloon can be depended upon to give a very good account of themselves. If they decide to stay in the Second Division, they should easily carry off the honours, unless the Navy turn out a team of tramps from the *Hawkins*.

The Second Division competition is certain to be interesting with the following teams competing:—St. Joseph's College and Kowloon (if they will not play in the First Division); the Navy, Staff and Depts., R.G.A., R.E., I.R.C., United F.C., and South China Athletic. The Navy prospects are rosy, for there are several good players in the Colony and many more are expected. At present it is doubtful whether each of the three R.G.A. Companies (Sird, 5th and 8th) will be able to enter a team. Lieut. Jones is doing his best to form an 8th Co. XI, and if the other two Companies get together enough players to give the League a start, the new men will arrive in time to keep things going. If each company cannot raise a team, one R.G.A. team will undoubtedly play in the Second Division. The Staff and Departments team this year is expected to be strong, and may yet provide a surprise.

The Chinese teams will have one or two new players, but will not be appreciably stronger. The I.R.C. is an unknown quantity. The Club can command the services of a number of "have-beens," but unless a start is made soon towards the formation of a team they will not do well in the League. The Club contains many promising younger players who need a lot of practice. Another team that is making its first appearance in Second Division football is the United F.C., a band of youngsters whose enthusiasm is bound to be productive of good results. They are already practising hard, and, as there are several skilful players in their ranks, they may be depended upon to give a good account of themselves.

A meeting of the League and the Football Association will be held on Monday. It will be fortunate if the meeting is able to persuade Mr. Rasmussen to retain the Secretaryship, in which he is now acting for Mr. F. W. Wright. In view of the coming meeting, it is not too early to urge that greater caution should be exercised this season in the selection of referees than was shown last season, when there were many unpleasant incidents owing to ignorance of the rules displayed by those in charge of games.

SHORTHAND RESULTS AT THE
ITALIAN CONVENT SCHOOL.

The following are the names of the candidates from the Italian Convent School who received recently their certificate in Pitman's Shorthand:—
Full—Florentina Nunes, Felicidad Neves, Rose White, Dolores Juson, Mary Walker, Gladys Woolley, Evelyn Woolley and Sophie Weill.

First Class—Constance Stanham, Second Class—Wazira Ramjahn, Winnie Souza, Lily Stanham, Lena McKenzie, Annie Dillon, Daisy Gittins, Mabel Holloway, Annie Tolan, Josie Hung, Rita Hazeland, Lily Haynes, Lucy Haynes, Marjorie Garrard, May Hyde, Beatrice Ellen, May Fincher, Elvira Alvares, Ellen O'Sullivan, Margaret Gerard, Cecile Johansen, Bertha Rodriguez, Gulbermina Assumption and Aurea Carvalho.

Third Class—Lucy Haynes, Rita Hazeland, Ellen O'Sullivan, Margaret Gerard, Marjorie Garrard, May Fincher, Mabel Wright, Bertha Rodriguez, Silvina de Cotte, Maria Rosario, Violet Van Langenberg, Mollie McBean, Florence Simmons, Violet Tsan, Olive Xavier and Amy Garth.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

10.45 a.m., September 7th.
Cyclone or typhoon S. of Guam, direction unknown.

A Parliamentary correspondent, writing to *The Times* recently, stated that the Government have decided to increase the pay of the Army immediately. The private is to receive 2s. 6d. per day, which salary will be increased to 4s. when he becomes proficient.

In the International Court, Barzok, on August 29th, Nai Thian Ew gave evidence for plaintiffs in the case brought by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., against Phra Anuvatra Rajanyom for a sum of over one million taels in connection with a charter. The rest of the evidence for plaintiffs will be taken in Hongkong, and they have been allowed ten days in which to frame their questions.

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Our Macaroni, Paste Stars, Egg-noodles, Vermicelli, or other kinds of our Soap stuff, makes a dainty dish to the table.

Sold at very reasonable prices.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.

Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

Just received a shipment of

HIGH-CLASS

WALKING STICKS

AND UMBRELLAS

with and without

STERLING SILVER MOUNTS.

There are many exclusive novelties

and designs, these we shall be

pleased to show if you will call.

ASH, CHESTNUT, BATTAN, CHERRY, BAMBOO, REAL & IMITATION

MALACCA and a large selection of Fancy Woods.

SEE WINDOW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, HONGKONG.
WINTER TERM and School Year commences **MONDAY, September 15th.**
 Candidates for Admission should attend in the College Hall on **SATURDAY, September 13th, at 9 A.M.**
 Copies of Prospectus may be obtained upon application to—
THE HEADMASTER.
 [1215]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.
TENDERS for **SPECIES** current in SHANGHAI up to and for the sum of \$500,000 current in Shanghai, will be received by the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT,** until 11.30 A.M. on **September 10th, 1919.**
 The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai,** so as to be available on **September 11th, 1919.**
 Persons tendering to take
 The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the **Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.**
 The tenders to be in duplicate and in sealed covers, addressed to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT,** and enclosed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."
 The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.
 Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.
 Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the **Act 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 53,** the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in, or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).
 The provisions of the Act shall not apply to tenders entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.
 Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT,** or to **F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Esq., Col.,** **Army Pay Officer, A.D.C.,** **His Majesty's Treasury, Office,** **Hongkong, September 8th, 1919.** [1223]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of **HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,** will be held at the **HONGKONG HOTEL,** on the 9th day of **September** next, at **10 A.M.** for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving the draft New Articles which will be submitted to the meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the Office of the General Managers in **Alexandra Buildings.** In such copy the portions of the proposed New Articles which differ from the old Articles are indicated by underlining in red ink.
 Should the meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification the proposed extraordinary resolution will be proposed.
 That the New Articles already approved "by this meeting and for the purpose of being notified as a special resolution" by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing "Articles thereof."
 Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
 Dated the 8th day of September, 1919,
 Hongkong.
 By Order of the Board,
G. RAPP,
 Secretary.
 [1227]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM KOBE.
THE Steamship
"NAMSANG"
 having arrived from the above ports Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd. whomever and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.
 Goods not cleared by Sept. 13th, will be subject to rent.
 All broken, stained and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,** General Managers.
 Hongkong, September 8th, 1919. [1228]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.
 Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads.
TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished in new up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.
 Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.
 Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—
J. H. O'BERRY,
 Proprietor.
 [1229]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at the PEAK.
 Apply to—
MISSERS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
 Solicitors,
 No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.
 [1229]

LADY DOCTOR experienced, Operator, Hospital Experience requires assistantship or Hospital post. Fees at once.
C/o "G" Guillemet & Sons,
 Solicitors,
 11, Salisbury Square,
 London, E.C.
 [1230]

FOREIGN & COLONIAL MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

51, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.3. Eng.
 Telegrams—
 "Pocomer" Grace, Lon. Bentley & Private
GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT COM. MISSION MERCHANTS.
PRODUCE EXPERTS, BUYERS AND SHIPPERS.
 All enquiries receive prompt attention. [1231]

BRANGWAN CLARK & CO., LIMITED

Milton House, and "India House"
 8/5, Chiswell St., Manchester.
 London, E.C.
 Eastern Merchants & Agents.
 —Import & Export—
 Shipments of **PRODUCE** advanced against **CONSIGNMENTS** realized to best advantage.
 C.I.F. offers invited.
 Samples reported on and valued free of charge.
 Market Reports issued.
 We handle—METALS, BRISTLES, LARD, TALLOW, OILS AND OIL SEEDS, CASSIA, LIGNAL, PEANUTS, RICE AND RICE BRAN, EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS.
INDENTS (carefully executed)
 Export Buyers in all departments.
 Our representative **WILL BE IN HONGKONG** about October 3rd.
 Letters addressed "B. E. H. Eastern" c/o the Office of this paper will reach him. [1232]

MUSIC LESSONS.

PROF. DANENBERG will Resume his Piano Lessons this month. [1233]

NOTICE

THE s.s. "CHIANUSHA," which sailed from Sydney on 16th August, 1919, for Hongkong via ports, having grounded at Cairns, consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that they will be required to sign an Average Bond and pay a deposit of 5% on c.i.f. and a value, before delivery of their cargo can be granted.
BUTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents,
 Australian Oriental Line.
 Hongkong, September 8th, 1919. [1238]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

EXPERIENCED TYPIST AND OFFICE ASSISTANT by Local Shipping Firm. State terms and experience to—
 Box No. 1230,
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 [1220]

OFFICES WANTED.

WANTED by a leading British Insurance Company a suite of Offices on or before the 31st October next, in the Central District of Hongkong.
 Reply—
 Box 1231,
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 [1231]

FOR SALE

RACING yacht "ROLLA" of the Handicap Class. Winner of Commodore's Cup last year and second in Championship.
 Apply to—
P. C. POTTS,
 11, Queen's Road Central.
 Hongkong, September 4th, 1919. [1229]

TO LET.

VERY Nice furnished Apartments with board, in Upper Levels.
 Apply—
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 [1226]

TO LET.

PART of Ground Floor.
 10, Des Vaux Road Central.
 Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
 [1209]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.
 Apply to—
PERCY SMITH BETH & FLEMING
 [1224]

INTIMATIONS

NATIONAL BONDS OF THE

3RD, 4TH AND 5TH YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Repayment of Drawn Bonds and payment of interest Coupons will henceforth be made in Hongkong Notes, at Current Rates, for the equivalent of the face value of said Bonds and Coupons.
 For the **BANK OF CHINA, TSUYEE FEI,**
 Manager.
 Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1193]

NOTICE

I, the undersigned of No. 81, Wing Lok Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong hereby give notice that in consequence of an agreement with the Vendor, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "SUI SANG" of London, official number 105773 of gross tonnage 2790 tons, register tonnage 1778 tons, heretofore owned by The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for permission to change her name to s.s. "APOEY" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by The Lai King Steamship Company, Limited.
 Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.
 Date at Hongkong this 4th day of Sept. 1919.
LI KOON CHUN,
 Managing Director
 of LAI KING S.S. CO., LTD.
 [1203]

NOTICE

G. R. OF
NOTICE
 (1) On and after Monday, September 8th, 1919, the issue of permits to leave the Colony will be discontinued.
 (2) British subjects wishing to leave Hongkong must have in their possession a passport which has been issued within the last two years.
 (3) Foreign subjects wishing to leave Hongkong must have in their possession a valid passport issued by their respective diplomatic or Consular Officers.
 (4) Persons arriving in, and leaving Hongkong by the steamer, will have their passports examined on board, both on arrival and departure.
 (5) Persons embarking from Hongkong will have their passports examined on departure. To prevent delay in sailing steamship Companies should satisfy themselves that intending passengers have the necessary passports in their possession.
 (6) Members of ships' crews are permitted to sign without obtaining a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.
 All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the **REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.**
 Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
 The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
 40

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.
 Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from

The Concerned,
 will sell by Public Auction **TODAY (TUESDAY),** September 9th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room,
A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS
 Also
 20 cases Rose's Unsweetened Lime Juice.
 10 cases Schweppes' Cordial Lime Juice.
 19 cases Lemons Lemon Squash.
 15 cases Laundry Bar Soap.
 57 Blackets.
TERMS—Cash on delivery.
 Hongkong, September 4th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.
 Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from

The Concerned,
 will sell by Public Auction, on **THURSDAY,** September 11th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
 Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm chairs, Curios, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overstuffed Bedsteads, Napkins, Tablecloths, Hat stands and a long line of Sundries.
 Also
TERMS—Cash on Delivery.
 Hongkong, September 6th, 1919.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.
 12, MORTIMER HILL ROAD.

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

WHITE LABEL
FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY
GREAT AGE.
SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TEL. 818
 Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vaux Road, C.
 London Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

THE DAILY PRESS

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1919

A NAVAL HOLIDAY.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S appeal to his colleagues in the Cabinet to exercise every possible economy has been followed by a protest from Admiral Lord FISHER against "the incredible and ruinous waste on naval expenditure." Lord FISHER speaks with the experience of one who has held nearly every important position in the Navy, ashore and afloat, and he predicts that "if the nation does not sack the spendthrifts the day of crumbling will not be far off." While there will be no disposition to question the imperative need of adopting a policy of retrenchment in view of the nation's colossal debt, it is probable that the vast majority of people will feel that the Navy is the last direction in which anything even faintly resembling parsimony should be shown. It is universally admitted that sea-power, of which the British Navy is the embodiment, was the decisive factor in the victory of the Allies. "The American Navy," said Admiral Sims on his return to the United States, "has no delusions as to how the war was won, or by whom. Had it not been for British fighting ships, American fighting men could never have got across the sea in time." In a recent speech at Sydney, too, Admiral Lord JELICOE urged the paramount necessity of naval supremacy for the existence of our widely scattered Empire, and expressed the hope that this necessity would not be forgotten when discussions took place on such subjects as the League of Nations and the limitation of armaments. Troubles about finance, he added, must be overcome. This, at first sight, would appear to be in conflict with Lord FISHER's views, but the difference may be more apparent than real. There is nothing in Lord FISHER's record to suggest that he would advocate a cheese-paring policy in regard to the service in which he has the spent whole of his life;

indeed Commander BELLAIRS accuses him of having been responsible for much needless naval expenditure. The fact is that we have emerged from the war with a greater Navy, actually and relatively, than we ever possessed before, owing to the disappearance of the navies of Germany, Austria and Russia. This is shown by the following figures, from which all armoured ships and cruisers over twenty years of age and all torpedo craft over fifteen years of age have been excluded:—

	Britain	U.S.A.	France	Italy
Battleships	55	32	18	11
Battle-cruisers	9	—	—	—
Armoured cruisers	24	8	18	5
Light cruisers	73	13	1	6
Destroyers	360	105	63	47
Torpedo-boats	34	—	79	95
Submarines	140	84	58	78

It is considered extremely doubtful whether either France or Italy can afford to maintain her existing fleet. So marked is our predominance that American statesmen and some leading American naval officers are perturbed by it. In urging that the United States should aim at possessing the most powerful Navy in the world, however, Mr. DAVENPORT has explained that he is not actuated by any hostility to Great Britain, whose naval pre-eminence he fully realises to be necessary to the Empire. The spirit of comradeship established between the two nations during the war should prevent any serious rivalry between them in this matter. At the moment, as Mr. ARCHIBALD HURD pointed out recently, the 704 ships under the White Ensign constitute a fleet of unparalleled strength, apart from the three battle-cruisers, twenty-one light cruisers, one hundred or so destroyers and a number of submarines, which were in such advanced stages of construction when the Armistice came that work on them could not be arrested. The real question for consideration is whether we can afford to maintain the Navy we now possess on a basis of real efficiency. Clearly Lord FISHER is convinced that we cannot. He declares that half the Navy is already obsolete and should be scrapped. This is in keeping with the plan he pursued while First Sea Lord. Out-of-date ships are admittedly a hindrance instead of an aid in war, for the speed of the slowest determines the speed of the rest, while their limited gun-range may cause them to be nothing but floating coffins. It is therefore evident that Lord FISHER is aiming at efficiency no less than economy, and the facts would appear to justify his campaign. Mere paper strength is a costly delusion; it saps our resources and lulls us into a false sense of security. According to Dr. MACNAMARA, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, a great deal of new construction which was contemplated before the cessation of hostilities has been cancelled, ninety-eight of the olden ships have been restored to their proper vocations, and the personnel of the Navy has been reduced from 400,000 to 170,000, which is very little above the pre-war level. Presumably, Lord FISHER is not satisfied with these economies. It is expected now that the Naval Estimates will be reduced to about seventy millions sterling, which is considered equivalent to the pre-war expenditure of half that sum when allowance is made for the increase in costs and in rates of pay. No new ships, it is rumoured, will be built in the immediate future, but the Admiralty Dockyards will be kept ready to meet any emergency. In the meantime, we may be sure, a watchful eye will be kept upon the building programmes of other Powers. It will not, therefore, be possible to charge us with leading the world in a mad race for armaments. Some of the money thus saved will be required for the new Air Force; the rest will help to fertilise the fields of industry and restore that prosperity which is such a valuable asset both in peace and war.

Nine cases (6 deaths) of gastro-enteritis were reported in the Colony on Saturday.

Mr. G. L. Platt, Deputy Naval Store Officer in Hongkong, has been appointed to Chatham Dockyard.

A little girl, who was standing on a "marriage boat" at Mongkok, fell overboard and was drowned.

The First Brigade were called out last night to put out a fire on a heap of rubbish near the University.

Brevet-Colonel Humphrey, C.M.G., has taken Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Crisp's post as Deputy Director of Medical Services.

The captain of the *Kwai Wah*, a Chinese vessel, has reported to the Police that he brought from King Chow, 10 males, 6 females, and 6 children, who were on two Hongkong licensed fishing junks wrecked off Man Chow district during the recent typhoon.

Mrs. W. Chatham has successfully undergone an operation at the Government Civil Hospital, and is doing as well as can be expected.

It is stated that Capt. Leslie Smith, 2/2nd Punjab, takes up Major L. Cassel's post as D.A.A. and Q.M.G. at Military Headquarters here.

Lieut. A. W. G. Johncock, M.C., R.G.A., formerly a corporal of the 33rd Company at Lyemun, recently retired from the Army, receiving a gratuity.

Mr. L. G. Williams, one of the most popular employees of the Naval Yard, and Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, are leaving for Home by the P. & O. *Nagoya* on Thursday.

Nine Chinese, charged with attempting to export \$48,200 in subsidiary coins, were fined sums ranging from \$5 to \$10 by Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

The Chaplain H. M. Dockyard (Rev. F. G. B. Hastings) asks us to mention that he would be glad of some gramophone records for the Royal Naval Hospitals.

Lieut. Ivan B. Franks, R.N., has taken over command of H.M.S. *Sandpiper* from Sub-Lieut. E. W. Duffy, R.N.R., who is going Home in the H.M.S. *Columbo* for demobilization.

Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Freeman, R.N., till recently in charge of the Chart Depot in H.M. Dockyard, who was relieved by Lieut. F. Haslewood, R.N., is leaving for Home by the P. & O. *Nagoya*.

Mr. Edwards, of 34, Nathan Road, Kowloon, has reported to the Police that during the past five or six days he has lost a pair of gold earrings and a gold finger ring, together worth \$180.

Captain R. G. H. Henderson, C.B., R.N., is in command of H.M.S. *Hawkins*, which is on her way to Hongkong. Captain Henderson will also act as Flag Captain and Chief-of-Staff to the Admiral.

Eng. Lieut. Barker, R.N., Eng. Lieut. Ogg, R.N., Art. Engineer Perriam, R.N., and Warrant Engineer W. M. Jones, R.N.R., the remaining officers of H.M.S. *Aetna* will leave for Home on the *Nagoya* on Thursday.

Surg. Lieut. A. E. Malone, M.B., has been appointed to H.M.S. *Muth*, one of our new river boats. Surg. Lieut. A. R. Price, M.B., has been appointed to H.M.S. *Search*, which is on the Yangtze river service.

The Committee and members of the C.R.C. will be "At Home" on Saturday from 4 p.m. when the tennis and cricket prizes will be distributed. A tennis match will be played between the C.R.C. and picked players from the other teams in the League.

Major C. L. Hickling, R.G.A., who is en route to Hongkong by the s.s. *Thames*, has served previously in the Hongkong and Singapore R.G.A. It is expected that he will take command of the 87th Company at Stonecutters' Island from Acting Major F. E. T. Willatt, who will be going back to civil life.

While proceeding to Taiipo on Sunday evening, a party of motorists met with a mishap near the Taiipo Hill, near where Mr. and Mrs. McKay's car fell over a precipice. The back wheel of the car gave way, but fortunately the driver had the presence of mind to apply the brakes. The Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, Commander Beckwith, and another gentleman, who were travelling in the same direction, conveyed the party to Shatin.

The new naval Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Duff, left Devonport for Hongkong on August 26th, arriving at Gibraltar on August 31st, in the new Admiral's yacht for the China Station, H.M.S. *Albatross*. Admiral Duff is due at Singapore about Oct. 9th, and at Hongkong about Oct. 21st. On the arrival of Admiral Duff and staff, Vice-Admiral Sir E. C. T. Tudor and staff will return Home, probably via America or Canada, direct from Weihai-wei.

Mr. J. W. White, organist of St. John's Cathedral, has decided to adopt a custom long obtaining in many churches at Home—that of singing Part 1 (The "Christmas Music") of "The Messiah" before Christmas. The exact date will be settled later, but it will probably be during the second week in December. It is desired to organize, for this purpose, a choir of 100 voices, and Mr. White will be pleased to hear from any who wish to take part. The first practice will be held on Thursday, October 2nd, at 6 p.m.

Another organ recital will be given on Sept. 23rd, at St. John's Cathedral, when other works by British composers will be played by Mr. J. W. White. They will include "Yasnyaya Polyana" (a tone-poem for the organ based on old Russian airs) by Harvey Gaul; "Requiem Aeternam" by Basil Harwood and a "Festival Prelude" by W. Faulkner on the tune to "A safe stronghold." The vocalist will be Mr. A. E. Faine, who will sing "My hope is in the Everlasting" (Stainer), and "How Many Hired Servants" (Sullivan).

Admiral Rodgers, of the U.S. Navy, arrived in Hongkong on Sunday (from Manila) on the yacht *General Alava*. He transfers his flag to the *Brooklyn*, which has been awaiting him in the Harbour for several days. The distinguished visitor landed officially yesterday morning, and was received at Blake Pier by a guard-of-honour supplied by the Manchester Regiment. He was welcomed ashore by Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse, A.D.C. to H.B. the Officer Administering the Government, and motored with him to Government House.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

VON TIRPITZ'S MEMOIRS.
INTERESTING WAR REVELATIONS.

LONDON, September 7th.
Extracts from the memoirs of Admiral von Tirpitz have been published in the *Sunday Times*.

He declares that he alone in Germany realised Britain's desire to crush Germany, and, but for the interference of German politicians, would have concentrated all Germany's energies against Britain.

He maintains that unrestricted submarine warfare should have been prosecuted ruthlessly to the end, as the only weapon to save Germany from defeat.

He declares that the prestige of the British Navy robbed Germany's leaders of their courage at the beginning of the war, when the German Navy had a prospect of victory. He laments that he was denied the opportunity of accompanying the Fleet to the Battle of Jutland, which, if fought to a finish, would have put a different face on the history of the world.

Discussing the blunders of German diplomacy, Admiral von Tirpitz declares that the despatch of the *Goeben* to Agadir, for which the *Kaiserliche Marine* was chiefly responsible, was a grave blunder which inflicted a severe blow upon German prestige. To counteract this, von Tirpitz insisted on the introduction of a Naval Supplementary Bill, the announcement of which, in the Kaiser's speech of February 7th, 1912, led to Lord Haldane's visit to Berlin.

Von Tirpitz lengthily expatiates on Lord Haldane's cleverness as a negotiator, dazzling the Kaiser with the prospect of a great African Empire, while "merely" claiming the Cape to Cairo Railway as England's share. That meant Africa for England.

Von Tirpitz says that Lord Haldane, without giving an equivalent, pocketed Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's surrender of the original Supplementary Bill, and constantly evaded the vital point of an Agreement which was to secure England's neutrality in the event of war.

The writer reproaches the German Staff with under-estimating the British Army, even as late as the autumn of 1914, and says he was constantly thwarted in his design of concentrating his energies on the cutting of British communications by risking the High Seas Fleet in battle in order to seize the Channel Ports.

He says that von Bethmann-Hollweg, infatuated with the idea of effecting an understanding with Britain, once remarked that the war against England was "only a passing thunderstorm." He therefore wished to handle England gently, even in the actual war operations.

Von Bethmann-Hollweg failed to realise that England having entered the war was deliberately bent on winning it. He says that leading circles in Germany were quite ignorant of the meaning of sea-power and the bitter fate threatening Germany if she was driven off the seas.

Von Tirpitz laments the lost opportunity, not merely of holding up the traffic in the Channel with artillery posted on Cape Grisnez, but also of subjecting London to a concentrated bombardment from Cape Grisnez, which would have been far more effective than the bombardment of Paris in 1918.

He says that von Bethmann-Hollweg refused to risk the Fleet in battle because he listened to Herr Ballin, who held that the Fleet should be preserved intact until the conclusion of peace.

GERMANY'S BREACH OF
TREATY TERMS.FULLER VERSION OF REPLY TO
ALLIED THREAT.

PARIS, September 6th.
A fuller version of the German reply to the Allied Note than was cabled on September 5th has come to hand from Paris.

The reply states that the alleged objectionable clause in the German Constitution merely provides for the possibility of a union with Austria, and therefore does not conflict with Article 80 of the Peace Treaty.

However, view of the Allied Note of September 2nd, Germany is unable to maintain the standpoint she has hitherto taken, but an amendment of the text of the German Constitution is unnecessary, as Germany is willing to declare that the objectionable clause shall remain without force, and that no amendments or representation of Austria to the Imperial Council can occur without the assent of the League of Nations to the necessary alterations in the Austrian Constitution.

The reply proceeds to characterise the Allied threat, in case the Allied demand is not accepted, as a deeply regrettable act of violence.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY
AUSTRIAN ASSEMBLY AUTHO-
RIZES SIGNATURE.

COPENHAGEN, September 7th.
A telegram from Vienna states that the National Assembly unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the violation of the peace terms, of German Austria's right of self-determination, and, by 97 votes to 23, charged Dr. Renner to sign the Treaty.

ADMIRAL LORD BARESFORD
DIES SUDDENLY OF APOPLEXY.

LONDON, September 7th.
The death occurred today, suddenly,

following an attack of apoplexy, of Admiral Lord Charles Baresford. [Admiral Charles William de la Poer Baresford, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., was born in Ireland in February, 1846. He entered H.M.S. *Britannia* as a cadet at the age of 13, and rose steadily in the service, being appointed Commander in 1875 and Rear-Admiral in 1897. He was Naval A.D.C. to the Prince of Wales on his visit to India in 1875-76 and A.D.C. to H.M. Queen Victoria in 1896-97. His record in the Navy was a brilliant one. He commanded the *London* in the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, when he gained a medal with a clasp, a bronze star, and the Third Class Order of Medjidieh. He landed at Alexandria after the bombardment and instituted a regular Police system. He served on Lord Wolsey's staff in the Nile Expedition in 1884-85, and subsequently commanded a naval brigade in the battles of Abri, Kien, Abu Kien, and Mesoumeh in charge of the expedition which rescued Sir Charles Wilson. His gallantry in this expedition brought him into public notice, and references to him were made in the House of Parliament in the vote of thanks for operations in the Sudan. He was a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty in 1886, resigning two years later on a question of the strength of the fleet. While he was captain of the *Unicorn* he rendered assistance on the occasion of the grounding of the *Seydlitz* for which he received the thanks of the French Government. All the requests of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain, who visited China on a special mission in 1898-99, in 1903-5 he commanded the Channel Squadron, the Mediterranean Fleet in 1905-7, and the Channel Fleet in 1911, in which year he retired. An ardent politician, he has served several terms in Parliament, his last period being from 1910 to 1916 as Unionist member for Portsmouth. He wrote several books, notably "Nelson and his times" and "The Break-up of China." He was created a baronet in 1916.]

BOLSHEVISM.
THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH
TROOPS.

LONDON, September 7th.
Referring to the allegations published that the public have been misled as regards the British policy in North Russia, and that offensive, not defensive, operations are being carried on, a high official in the War Office, interviewed by Reuters, said that there had never been the slightest intention of deviating a hair's breadth from the policy of evacuation, which was proceeding satisfactorily with the help of the relief forces.

The sole advance was General Sadeir Jackson's advance of ten miles which was a purely local affair, and strictly in accordance with sound principles of defence.

The official added that it would be found, when the ports were closed by ice, that all the British troops had left.

GENERAL KAMONOFF'S TROOPS.

LONDON, September 7th.
A telegram from Moscow shows that the troops under General Kamonoff, who pierced the Red front in the direction of Jambouf, are still operating, in spite of the statement that troops had been sent to liquidate this movement.

They are destroying the railway and telegraphs, the Red Army's food and military stores, and also the Soviet premises.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES ON THE
TASHKEV RAILWAY.

LONDON, September 6th.
A telegram from Omsk states that the Russian troops, in operations on the Tashkev Railway, captured 25 complete trains, with 5,000 railway cars. Goods traffic has been re-established along the entire length of the railway.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.
ITALIAN WOMEN WILL OUT-
NUMBER THE MEN.

ROME, September 7th.
In the Chamber, the Premier announced that 11,000,000 women will have votes under the new law, outnumbering the males.

A WAR MEMORIAL.
AT THE MOUTH OF THE GIRONDE.

LEVERDON (GIRONDE), Sept. 7th.
President Poincare laid, today, the first stone of a granite monument, which will be 200 feet high, at the mouth of the Gironde, commemorating American intervention. Eloquent speeches were made by the American Ambassador and President Poincare.

FRENCH LABOUR.
"FOLDED ARMS" STRIKE IN
PARIS.

PARIS, September 7th.
A "folded arms" strike of musicians at two music halls on Friday led the managers, on Saturday, to declare a lock-out at all concerts, music halls, and cinemas.

The question of a lock-out at the theatres has been postponed until September 8th, but three theatres closed last evening.

The Executive of the workers has announced their intention of organising free performances in the open-air, with the co-operation of leading artists and orchestras, in order that Parisians may not be deprived of their amusements.

THE MARSEILLES DOCKERS'
STRIKE.

MARSEILLES, September 7th.
Three thousand dockers have resumed work, but 9,000 are still out.

AVIATION.
ANOTHER FLIGHT FROM ENGLAND
TO INDIA.

ST. RAPHAEL, September 7th.
Major Halse arrived here today from London. He flew the last stage from Lyons in 21 hours. He continues his flight to Egypt and India.

THE FIRST MARNE BATTLE.
PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION IN
AMERICA.

NEW YORK, September 6th.
On the occasion of the Franco-American celebration of the fifth anniversary of the first battle of the Marne, the Prince of Wales telegraphed: "I am proud to be asked to associate myself with your celebration. The British Empire will never forget its debt to France for the immortal victory on the Marne."

Greetings were also received from Sir Douglas Haig, Sir David Beatty, Mr. A. J. Balfour and others.

AMERICAN ACTORS' STRIKE
COMPLETE VICTORY FOR THE
STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, September 6th.
The actors' strike, which resulted in the closing of 300 theatres here and elsewhere since August 6th, has ended with an agreement which is claimed to be a complete victory for the Actors' Equity Association.

The theatres are re-opening.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.
SPECULATION AS TO FUTURE
MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, September 7th.
The *National News* has been informed that nothing is known at the Colonial Office of the Royal entourage, bearing out the Australian report that the Prince of Wales is visiting Australia next spring.

On the contrary, it is considered very unlikely, as there is good reason to believe he will go to India before proceeding to Australia.

It is anticipated that His Majesty will shortly direct the issue of an official statement on the subject.

EARLIER CABLES.
ORIENTAL RESEARCH.
THE CONGRESS IN LONDON.

LONDON, September 7th.
At the Oriental Research Congress in London, Professor May described the activities of the American Assyriologists. The American School of Oriental Research in Palestine is shortly reopening on a more extensive scale than before the war. He hoped it would work in close cooperation with the larger and more important school contemplated by British scientists.

Professor Curdin read a paper on the great development in the knowledge of Chinese art in the past 20 years and the influence on this development of Buddhism.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 5th.
The silver market is very quiet.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.")

EIGHTH YEAR INTERNAL LOAN.

SHANGHAI, September 6th.
The President has issued a mandate stating that the Eighth Year Internal Loan amounts to \$2,000,000. The first subscription list is for \$50,000,000.

A HUNDRED SUBMARINES FOR
CHINA.

The Naval Board has given an order for 100 submarines from Italy, at a cost of 20,000,000 francs.

INTERNAL PEACE.

Wong Yap-tong, the chief delegate for the North, gave a reception to the representatives of the Chinese and Foreign Press. In a speech, he said that he would do his best to remove the misunderstandings between the North and the South.

Wong will not start for Shanghai on September 12th, as first stated, as a telegram has been received from Canton re-telling to recognise him as Chief delegate.

THE OLD CANTON PARLIAMENT.

About 50 members of the old Parliament have left Tientsin, and are on their way to Canton.

JAPANESE GOODS.
ARTICLES REQUIRED IN
ENGLAND.

Prices will never come down—so all but the Tariff Reformers are insisting—until the Government removes the existing restrictions upon imports.

"Take, the case of Japanese goods," a well-known authority in the City said to a representative of the *Daily News*. "Japan is manufacturing all the fancy goods, the cheap crockery, the toilet and clothes brushes, and the thousand and one little knick-knacks that used to come from Germany and Austria; but they are only allowed to enter this country in limited quantities."

"With unrestricted importation all these things would be greatly reduced in price, and English manufacturers could be getting on with the high-class goods and the things that really matter, instead of thinking about the production of articles for which there are few, if any, facilities in this country, and would be, in addition, very costly to make here."

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Giving some illustrations of what unrestricted trade with Japan would mean to British purchasers, this authority mentioned the cost, now £1, of the cheap alarm clocks which formerly came from the Black Forest, and were sold in this country for a few shillings. Japan is now making these clocks, and if all restrictions on their importation were removed the price would come down, it was stated, from £1 to 10s. Then there is the hosiery which Japan has been manufacturing on the lines of that which formerly came from Saxony. She is now prohibited from sending it here, with the result that ladies are paying anything from three to five times the ordinary price for their stockings, which were reasonable competition permitted, would at once come down 100 or 200 per cent. or more.

"English manufacturers to-day," this authority added, "will only accept an order on condition that they may charge whatever price they may be ruling on the date they despatch the goods, and they will give no date for delivery."

"The Japanese, on the other hand, will give a price which they will keep and give an approximate date for delivery. The trader, therefore, who must have his goods, naturally prefers the Japanese method to the British."

"The Japanese," it was explained, "are making just those goods which we formerly imported from enemy countries, on account of their cheapness, and because we never wanted to make them to any extent in this country. It is pretty certain we have no labour and very little desire to produce them now. Japan is the only country which will give us those low-grade goods and deliver them in a reasonable time and under reasonable conditions, and if there were a business man at the head of the Board of Trade, he would see that the one way to bring down prices is to remove the embargo upon them."

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, September 5th.
IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE TWO KWANGS.

It is stated that changes in the Tsuchun and Civil Governorships of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, respectively, are impending. It has been agreed that Tam, Hsueh-ping, Tsuchun of Kwangsi, shall be transferred to Canton, and that the Tsuchunship of Kwangsi shall be given to Luk Yung-kwong (General Luk's son) of one of the Kwangsi-leaders. Mok Wing-sun, Tsuchun of Canton, is to be appointed Civil Governor of Kwangsi. Mok, however, it is said, will retire, if he is forced to leave his present position. The appointment to the Civil Governorship of Canton is to be discussed after the new Tsuchun has assumed office. It is stated that many of the officials have recommended Commander Li Kuo-yuen (a Yunnanese leader) to the position, and it is only needed the new Tsuchun's approval for the appointment to be made. General Luk's father-in-law is mentioned as the probable Treasurer.

WIRACIES.

It is reported that a very big piracy took place on the East River the other day, a fleet of more than 30 rice junks being victimised somewhere off Ningbo. The junks were loaded with large quantities of rice and were all cleared by the pirates. The commander of the gunboat *Wang Yang* reports having sunk two pirate junks were sunk by gunfire off Luichow, when the pirates were about to attack other junks. More than thirty of the pirates were arrested. Many of the others were drowned.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

It is understood that the Municipal Council have ordered all the new roads included in the improvement scheme to be completed by December, otherwise a fine will be imposed. Many of these roads have recently been partly opened for rich traffic. The shops on both sides are to be altered.

THE TOTAL OUTPUT OF KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION'S MINES FOR THE
WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23rd, amounted to 43,756
tons, and the sales to 42,250 tons.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE PEACE TREATY BILL
THROUGH PARLIAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, July 30th.

It is noticed with pleasure that King George is identifying himself with British sport, and in this respect he is following his father's example. He attended the Navy and Army cricket match this week, and appeared thoroughly to enjoy himself. Mr. Forster, the M.C.C. chairman, who is usually engaged in satisfying (or leaving unsatisfied) the curiosity of members of the House of Commons about the War Office, evidently found it more congenial answering the queries of his Sovereign in the enclosure behind the bowler's arm.

A number of other well-known people were there, including Admiral Beatty, in mufti, and Sir Henry Wilson, the newest Field-Marshal. The King, as usual on such occasions, was delightfully informal. He insisted on each of these sitting on the bench beside him. Beatty, in response to a genial sign from the King, vaulted lightly over the back of the King's bench, just like a schoolboy, and shook hands. Judging by the hearty laughter that went on during the afternoon, in which the King joined, some merry stories were told.

Although the band of the Scots Guards was there, and all Servicemen were admitted free, the attendance was under 2,000. Commenting on this, an American journalist friend remarked to me that in the United States the Army and Navy football match would draw sixty thousand spectators.

NEW FIELD-MARSHAL.
Sir Henry Wilson's promotion to the rank of Field-Marshal makes him the ninth on the present list of the British Army. Mr. Lloyd George, in making the announcement that the distinction had been conferred, speaking at a dinner given in Sir Henry's honour at the House of Commons, paid the fine soldier a tribute that was as warm as it was evidently sincere.

It was Sir Henry Wilson, who, in conjunction with Lord Haldane, forged the magnificent "Spearhead" that comprised the Expeditionary Force we sent to France in 1914. That operation was carried out so swiftly and secretly that the Germans had no inkling of it till it had been accomplished.

THE GARTER AND THE "P.M."

If gossip current in official quarters proves correct, that Mr. Lloyd George is to be made a Knight of the Garter, the distinction will be a rare one for a member of the House of Commons. Readers of Horace Walpole will recall his remark in 1772 that his father was the only Member of Parliament to receive the Garter since the time of Queen Elizabeth. Since then only a few commoners have been included in this most exclusive Order. But many have refused the honour, including the younger Pitt, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Asquith.

PEACE TREATY SIGNED.

The Treaty of Peace Bill passed uneventfully through Parliament. It was expected that it would, for, of course, it is well known that while Parliament is entitled to discuss the terms of a Treaty neither Lords nor Commons possess the power to alter it.

In the debate on the second reading in the House of Lords, Viscount Bryce, the *doyen* of our Elder Statesmen of these days, mentioned "the case of Shantung" as one of the many things in the Treaty which are to be regretted. But he was content to let Shantung go at that. "One might have reasonably expected something more than this passing allusion to the claims of China in the Shantung affair; but only was the subject not explored, not a full explanation demanded respecting the immense benefits conferred upon Japan under the Treaty, but the debate was switched off upon the expediency of bringing the ex-Kaiser to trial."

THE EX-KAISER.

As to the ex-Kaiser, opinion is veering round to the view that a policy of masterly inactivity would be wise. The disquieting suspicion has arisen that, after all, the arch-criminal might be acquitted. This is not to say that anybody considers he is even remotely guilty. But as time passes it is seen that there are serious difficulties in the way of formulating a criminal charge which would come within the four corners of a legal indictment upon which a conviction could reasonably be expected to follow the weight of evidence that could properly be adduced.

This, however, is not the only difficulty. A harder nut to crack is the impossibility of finding judges who were not the Kaiser's enemies during the events involved in his trial. Where could you expect to discover judges who could claim to be impartial—who are able to efface from their minds and memory the murder of Nurse Cavell or of Captain Fryatt, the massacre of Aeroboth, the deportations from Lille, the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*? The military party in Germany are active again. It is, in the last degree,

undesirable to give them a pretext to represent his trial as a mock-trial, arranged by his enemies, or to enable him to pose as a martyr. A State trial, it is being said, would simply rescue him from his present prospect of a doddering old age of wood-chopping (his favourite relaxation in exile) in a damp country-house in Holland.

LONDON BARREN.
I have mentioned this aspect of the matter in order to show that public opinion is not solid on the question of the Kaiser's trial. A few months ago there was a practically unanimous demand for his trial, but in the mood then prevailing his trial was regarded as an essential preliminary to taking a just vengeance upon him. Whatever happens, we now have the official intimation that the Government will not arrange for the trial to take place in London. It is sad news for the evening papers, who have been telling us all about the proceedings in advance, from the apartments the accused was to occupy, in the Tower of London, to the way he was to be permitted to sit in the dock.

It is, I hear, no secret that the Government would be heartily glad if nothing more were heard of the Kaiser or his trial. But, in view of the election promises, it is not easy to let the matter drop. It has been facetiously suggested that if the Dutch give him up the Government might see that the escort contrived to lose him; and if he refused to be lost he might be brought before the local Bench at Dover and in due form deported as an undesirable alien.

WAR RIBBONS AND WOUND STRIPES.

According to a semi-official announcement, the King likes to see officers and men who served in the war wearing the ribbons and wound stripes to which they are entitled. As a matter of fact, ex-Servicemen from the ranks have been doing so pretty generally; but among officers, there has been a doubt whether it was good form. Consequently, it has not been done. At the recent Eton and Harrow cricket match at Lords, attended by, probably, the most representative gathering of demobilised officers to meet with anywhere, in no single instance was a ribbon or chevron to be seen on the sedate morning dress prescribed as proper for the occasion.

It remains to be seen, therefore, whether the known wish of the King will make any difference. The matter has, of course, a special interest for officers and men from overseas who went through the world-war.

LABOUR LEADERS AT A DISCOUNT.

A remarkable thing about the industrial troubles in the country is the failure of responsible Labour leaders to control the course of events. The movement has passed beyond them—at least, for the time being. In every case of late where serious trouble has arisen they have vainly tried to calm the storm-tossed waters. It is a fact that the representative Labour men whose names are household words have invariably appeared to the rank and file not to strike, but to get on with their jobs pending negotiations in respect of the points in dispute. And these appeals have been consistently ignored.

Thus, Mr. Adamson, the chairman of the Labour party, who is also a miners' representative, went down to Kewick as soon as the Yorkshire miners ceased work and allowed the mines to become flooded—a wanton act of sabotage worthy only of Bolsheviki—but he met with a cold reception. The reckless and defiant attitude of certain sections of workers towards their own accredited representatives renders the task of the Government in dealing with Labour exceedingly difficult.

Most of the unhappy disturbances in England are due to the abnormal conditions of the times. After a devastating war, marked by unprecedented violence and the destruction of many age-long canons of faith and conduct in the ordinary relationships of life, men's minds are in a fever of unrest. Hitler and Ludlow disputes the workers were content to have their grievances considered in accordance with well-established methods. Now they refuse to wait and abide the issue. Their motto is "A word and a blow—and the blow first." Sober-minded men who perceive the utter folly of sectional strikes are powerless; there seems little that they can do except honestly strive to bring Labour into a sane mood.

Meanwhile the Government are freely blamed in the Press for not having a clear policy with regard to Labour. They are accused of wobbling. The criticisms of Ministers adopted by editorial writers day by day may be summarised in four lines from Matthew Arnold:

We do not what we ought,
What we ought not we do,
And lean upon the thought
That chance will bring us through.

No doubt to some extent the attacks are deserved. But I feel bound in fairness to point out that enough consideration is not given to the circumstances that the Prime Minister and several of his principal colleagues have been engrossed by the Peace Conference deliberations. That has been work that would not brook delay. Meanwhile there is nothing surprising in the fact that in restarting the industrial machinery of the country, thrown out of gear by years of war, it is found that the operation is difficult and that the machine will not run smoothly.

Nor is it surprising that the workers are slow to settle down. They have been told over and over again that upon them, in the output of munitions victory depended. "Now," they say in effect, "we won the war and we intend to dictate our own terms, not only to the Government but to the nation, and hang the consequences!"—H. B.

YOU ARE SURE TO BE PLEASED.
COME TO-NIGHT TO THE VICTORIA
AND SEE PEARL WHITE IN HER DARING ESCAPADES IN
"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"
 (EPISODES THREE & FOUR) AND ALSO HEAR THE BAND
 FROM THE "KOREA MARU."

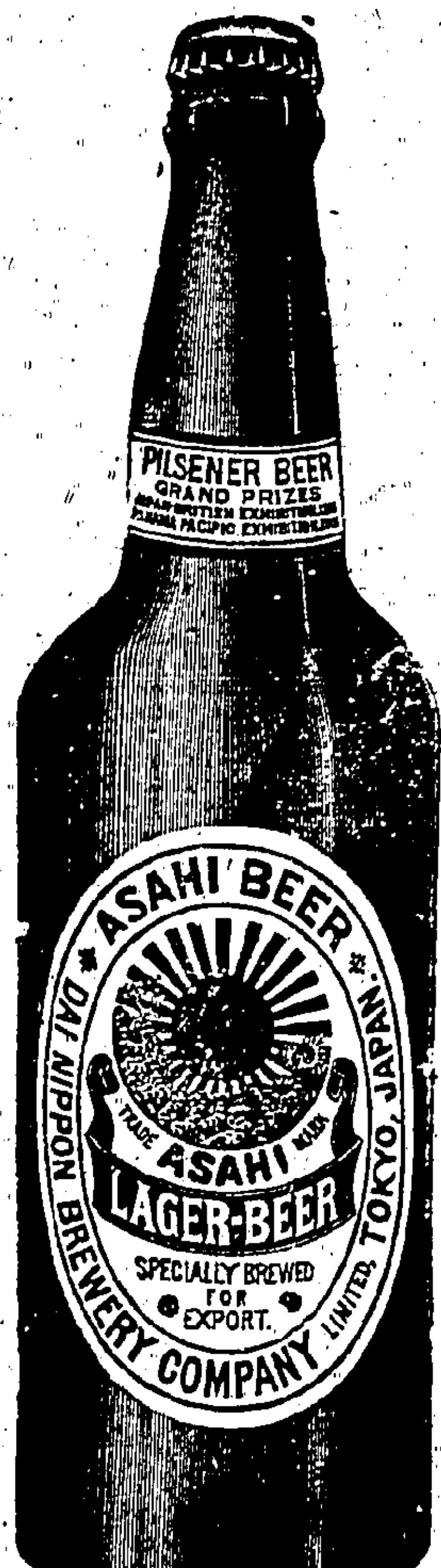
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according to one of the wise old thinkers of the past, possesses two important qualities. It "restores us our health when we lose it" and it "preserves our health while we have it." Probably no popular medicine possesses these two qualities in greater measure than Beecham's Pills. Beecham's Pills restore and also preserve the health. They are excellent to take when the system is run-down and in need of a gentle restorative. Beecham's Pills act upon and through the organs of digestion—the regular and harmonious working of which is of the first importance. They speedily correct irregularities and restore healthy conditions. It has been abundantly proved that the occasional use of this well-known medicine will go far to maintain the general health in a state of efficiency. Enjoy good health therefore, by taking that good medicine—

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"ASAHI BEER"



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MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

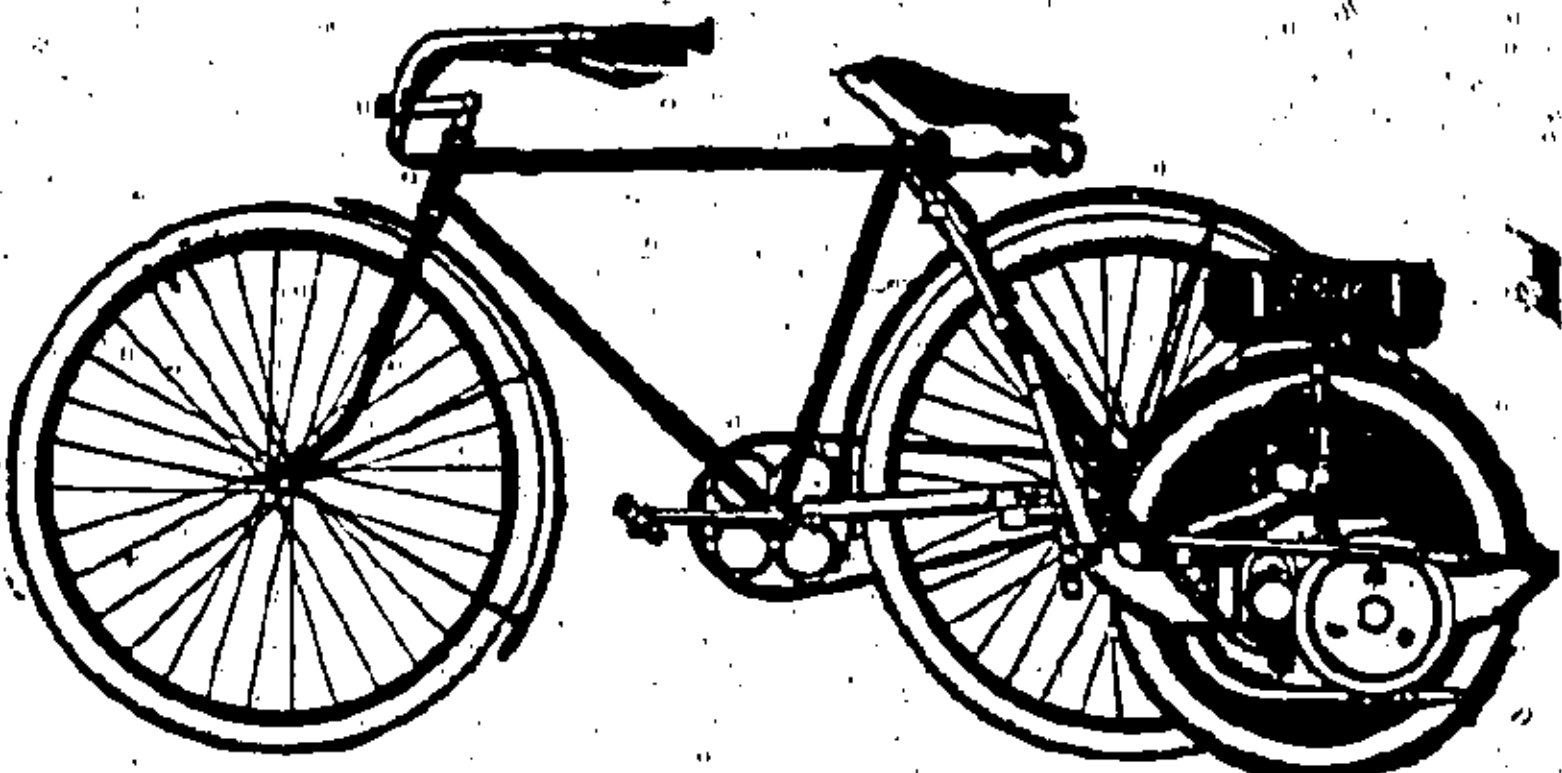
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FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS
CATARH

CONSUMPTION

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HEALS
Blotches

On daughter. Afterwards formed
 rash and pimples and later became
 watery and formed sore eruptions.
 Irritated and burned. Was in a painful
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 cura Soap and Ointment. Made a
 change so bought more and now she
 is entirely healed.

From signed statement of Aaron
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How often such distressing disfig-
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 by every-day use of Cuticura Soap and
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 Products.

1255

NEWSPAPERS AND THE WAR. THE CHANGED ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

At the Savoy Hotel, on July 2nd, the
 British Newspaper Proprietors' Confer-
 ence entertained to dinner and presented
 with their portraits Viscount Burnham
 and Sir George Riddell, in recognition
 of their eminent services to the Press
 during the period of the war. Viscount
 Burnham has acted as chairman of the
 Newspaper Conference, and Sir George
 Riddell has been the liaison officer be-
 tween the Press and the Government.
 The large and distinguished gathering of
 journalists was presided over by Sir
 Andrew Caird.

In addition to a cordial letter to Lord
 Burnham, whom he described as "the
 chief of orator of newspaperdom," Lord
 Northcliffe wrote:

"My dear Riddell, I was one of those
 who had the pleasure of suggesting
 to-day's presentation, and it was my in-
 tention to have attended to say my say
 as to your achievements on behalf of the
 Press during the war. My operation
 readers my present impossibility. Immed-
 iately hostilities commenced there were
 all sorts of curious discoveries as to the
 psychology of the Government and the
 public. Not more astounding than the
 famous myth that the Russians had land-
 ed in the middle of the Government with
 regard to newspapers. It is largely due to
 you that the Press has come into its own
 during the war. On occasions when I
 entered Government offices since 1914 I
 have often met you there patiently wait-
 ing the pleasure of some Minister, in
 order that you might explain to him that
 we newspapers were not the unparliamentary
 seekers after something with which to sell
 our wares that the Government thought
 us to be, and that the British public in
 the whole world should know what our
 soldiers and sailors were doing and suf-
 fering."

It is difficult to believe to-day that,
 despite the immense publicity which was
 at once secured for the French armies
 and also, I may say, for the Germans,
 there were exalted personages at the War
 Office and the Admiralty and in the
 cabinet who did not realise that it was
 essential to make the effort of the British
 Empire known. You, personally, to my
 knowledge, did much to overcome this
 opposition in high quarters, and in ad-
 dition to your untiring work as the
 Newspaper Proprietors' Association, your
 incessant efforts secured the belated
 publicity for the British Army which
 has made our effort known to a certain
 but inadequate extent in Allied and
 neutral countries. It is almost incon-
 ceivable, but it is true that the British
 public did not hear of the first battle of
 Ypres until long after it had been fought.
 War correspondents were treated at that
 time as reprobate camp followers. I
 dwell upon this point because I consider
 that your organisation of the war cor-
 respondents was one of the most impor-
 tant of your many achievements for the
 Press during the war. With your recent
 work in Paris I am not acquainted, but
 fellow journalists with whom I have dis-
 cussed it have expressed the same satis-
 faction with it as with your work as
 chief liaison officer between the Press,
 the Government, the Navy and the Army.
 —Yours most sincerely,

"NORTHCLIFFE."

RECOGNITION OF THE PRESS.
 Sir Andrew Caird, in giving "Our
 Guests," alluded in terms of eulogy to
 the assistance which both the guests had
 given to the Press throughout the war,
 and commented on how, owing largely to
 the endeavours of Lord Burnham and
 Sir George Riddell, there had been a
 marvellous change in the relations be-
 tween the Government and the news-
 papers. He remarked that Sir George Riddell,
 he remarked, had supplied the ginger at
 Whitehall, and had fought the battle of
 the newspaper correspondent.

Sir Andrew then made the presenta-
 tion. The portrait of Lord Burnham, he
 remarked, was "on the way." The por-
 trait of Sir George Riddell he unveiled
 amidst cheers. He also announced, amid
 more cheering, that Sir George Riddell
 had had conferred upon him the honour
 of an Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Sir George Toulmin, on behalf of the
 news agencies, and Mr. Valentine Knapp,
 president of the Newspaper Society, sup-
 ported the toast, which was received with
 enthusiasm and with musical honours.
 Viscount Burnham, in reply, said it was
 almost incredible how little the Press was
 recognised by the authorities of the State
 when war broke out. But now, he con-
 tinued, "we have no reason to complain
 of the indifference of Government offices.
 Indeed, they almost now pester us with
 their attention." Formerly the idea
 was to keep the Press outside on the
 doorstep of Government offices, and to
 use it, if it were necessary, in the old
 ways which were good enough fifty years
 before. At first the men who went
 abroad for us were treated as if they
 were criminals let loose. These war cor-
 respondents were looked up in stalls by
 a corporal's guard. That kind of thing
 cannot occur again, and there is no doubt
 that my colleagues who, week in, week
 out, attended our Press conferences, have
 established us in a position from which
 in the future, no matter what happens,
 we can never be shifted. (Cheers.)

Sir George Riddell, in his response,
 dwelt on the efforts which were made in
 the early days of the war to get facilities
 for the Press. They had all acted, he
 said, in co-operation and adopted the
 method of open diplomacy. So loyal was
 the Press to the Government that the Ex-
 ecutive Committee was sent out and the
 Navy mobilised without a word appearing
 in the newspapers.

Sir George humorously referred to an
 interview he had had with Sir F. E. Smith

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FUTURE OF INDIAN WOMEN. LORD SINHA ON IDEALS IN EDUCATION.

The future of Indian women was dis-
 cussed at a meeting of the East India
 Association at 11, Victoria Street, on July
 21st, when Mrs. N. C. Sen read a paper
 on that question. She said that the posi-
 tion of women was much better now than
 it was 50 years ago, but yet they were
 more or less at the mercy of their men.
 There was still much to be done before
 they would be on the same footing as
 men. An appeal had been made in vain
 for a share in the franchise for the edu-
 cated women of India, but they should
 not be disheartened.

Mrs. Besant, who took part in the
 discussion, said up to about 150 years
 ago there was not much difference in the
 opportunities and advantages education
 gave in India to boys and girls, but
 English education had caused a sever-
 ance and had shut out women from
 public life. Women had fallen into the
 background and had lost their position
 as counsellors of the men which they filled
 in earlier years. Their hope was that
 Lord Sinha's Committee would reverse
 the decision, and extend the franchise to
 Indian women, or that Parliament would
 amend the draft Bill.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu appealed for free
 play for the old Indian ideal of com-
 radship.

Lord Sinha said no one would venture
 to deny to women the fullest right to
 develop themselves in the best manner
 possible. It would be evil for India if
 men were permeated with any idea to the
 contrary. The idea in India as in Eng-
 land, was that women should have equal
 educational opportunities with men.

He doubted if it was historically true,
 as Mrs. Besant had stated, that 150
 years ago British education had made a
 sort of cleavage which had prevented the
 companionship between boys and girls
 such as there had been before. He did
 not think that 150 years ago their women
 received the same kind of education,
 generally speaking, as their men; in
 fact, he thought that long before that
 time the education of women had, as one
 result of continued struggles and war-
 fare, receded into the background. He
 honestly thought that the difference made
 by the introduction of English education
 was that they were coming back to old
 ideals in regard to the education of
 women.

It was their duty to recognise that it
 was the custom of keeping women secl-
 uded that was responsible for the intel-
 lectual and physical deterioration of the
 race. If they were to progress as they
 desired they must change their Indian
 ideas in regard to women altogether.

(now Lord Birkenhead) as to the censor-
 ship. Sir Frederick asked who he con-
 sidered was the best person to be Censor.
 "There is only one person who could do
 it with satisfaction," answered Sir
 George. "Who is that?" inquired Sir
 Frederick, and he (Sir George) answered,
 "God Almighty, and you may take it
 that God Almighty would not escape
 criticism." (Laughter.) That added Sir
 George, seemed to damp Sir Frederick's
 ardour as the first censor. After an in-
 terview which he (Sir George) had with
 Lord Kitchener, it was decided in Feb-
 ruary, 1915, that a certain number of cor-
 respondents should be allowed to go to
 the front for a fortnight's trip. At about
 that time he received a letter from Lord
 Northcliffe, which was almost prophetic.
 In that letter his lordship wrote: "If
 the Government wishes to avoid strikes
 and enlist in this country the services of
 the whole people they should strain every
 nerve to get distinguished writers to make
 clear what the war is—a matter of life
 and death to the nation." (Cheers.)
 Lord Kitchener allowed the correspond-
 ents to go for a fortnight, but they never
 came back. You know the self-sacrificing
 manner in which they worked, and that
 the spirit of the country was in no
 small measure due to the magnificent de-
 scriptions written by those correspondents
 of the heroic deeds of the British Army.
 (Cheers.)

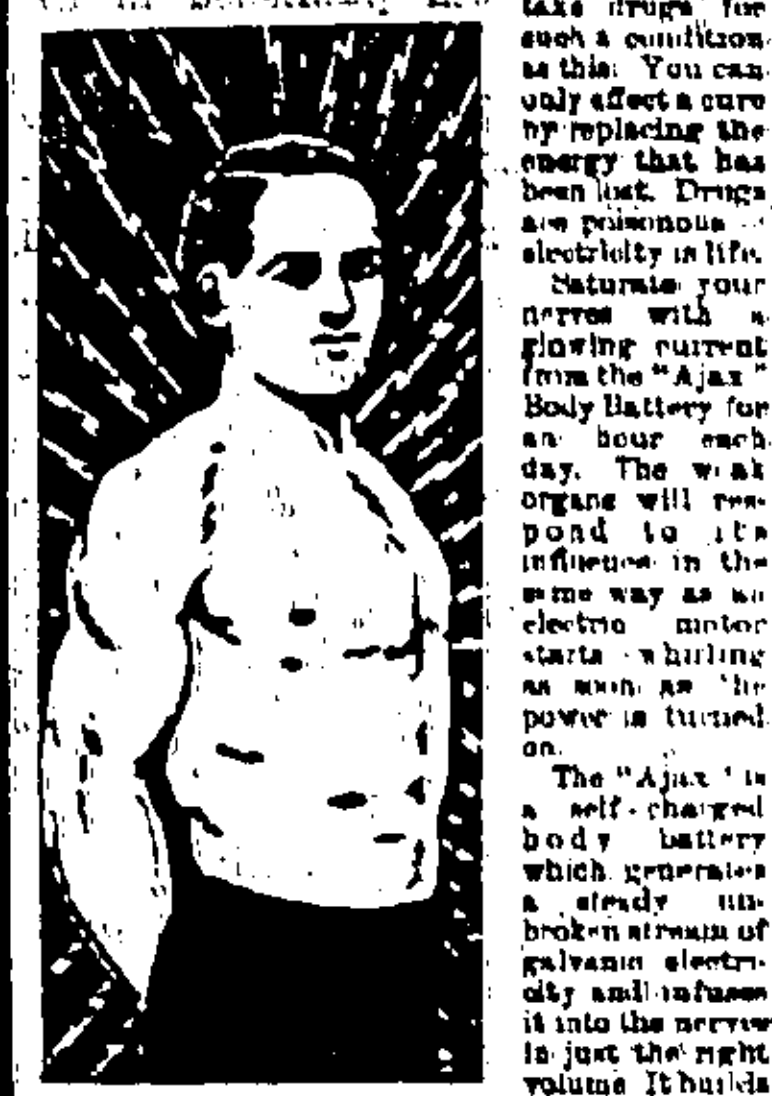
AT THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

"I have had," continued Sir George,
 "an exciting time in Paris. We found
 the Conference a very elusive and mys-
 tic body, and, as you will remember, it
 was necessary in the early part of Jan-
 uary in this year to make representations
 with regard to publicity. The general
 idea was that you could conduct the
 Conference without any publicity except
 the mere official communiqué. We made
 certain representations, and a
 meeting of the Press of the world was
 held. It was difficult to meet fifty or
 sixty newspaper correspondents every
 day and have nothing to give them but
 stones. They have sent a telegram to-
 night, and as the result of what was done
 I find I have made among journalists a
 great many friendships which will last
 during the whole of my life." (Cheers.)

Proceeding, Sir George paid a tribute
 to the excellent services which had been
 rendered by the working journalists at
 Paris. Sir George gave an account
 of sending the message announcing that
 the Treaty had been signed, and said he
 had no conception that it would be re-
 ceived all over the world with such
 acclamation. "But," he added, "the
 Press parted on very good terms with the
 celebrated Three. They said 'God bless
 you' and without suggesting that the
 Press had saved the Peace Conference
 they expressed the hope of seeing us at
 the next Peace Conference." (Laughter
 and cheers.) Sir George made a conclud-
 ing reference in eulogy of the way in
 which Mr. Ernest Parker had assisted in
 the organisation of the newspaper Press.
 Mr. F. J. Hillier proposed "The
 Chairman," and Sir Andrew Caird
 briefly replied.

THE VITAL POWER OF THE HUMAN BODY. IT CAN BE REGENERATED.

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 in the nerves. This nervous energy, it is called,
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 fluence in the
 same way as an
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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 9th Sept. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 9th Sept. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 10th Sept. 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 11th Sept. 11 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 11th Sept. Noon.

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"QUINBERG" ... Capt. J. Medina ... FRIDAY, 13th Sept. at 1 P.M.

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Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGUIVA	11th Sept. 11 A.M.	15th Oct.	24th Oct.
KHIVA	11th Sept. 11 A.M.	25th Nov.	4th Dec.
NOVARA	8th Nov.	11th Dec.	20th Dec.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	7th Oct.	25th Oct.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
ARRATON APCAR	10th Sept. 8 A.M.	28th Sept.
ITOLA	1st Oct.	28th Oct.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
KHIVA	16th Sept.	9th Oct.

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila)	Friday, 19th Sept. at 11 A.M.
KATORI MARU (omitting Keelung)	Tuesday, 14th Oct. at 11 A.M.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suva, Port Said and Marseilles.

IYO MARU	Friday, 19th Sept. at Noon.
ATSUTA MARU	Friday, 3rd Oct. at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 24th Sept. at 11 A.M.
NIKKO MARU	Wednesday, 2nd Oct. at 11 A.M.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU	Wednesday, 10th September.
HWAH-WU	Middle of September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU	Monday, 15th Sept.
TSURUGA MARU	Tuesday, 30th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU	Sunday, 21st Sept. at 11 A.M.
AKI MARU	Saturday, 13th Oct. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU	Thursday, 18th Sept. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA MARU	Thursday, 2nd Oct. at 11 A.M.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	End of September.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Thursday, 2nd Oct.
DELGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	Middle of October.
TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	End of October.

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NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.
SENJO MARU	12,000	Oct. 2nd.
SHENJO MARU	30,000	Oct. 11th. (from Yokohama).
SHENJO MARU	32,000	Oct. 23th.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
RIVO MARU	17,500	Jan. 9th, 1920.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAL"	On or about 23rd Sept.
	"SPHINK"	On or about 4th Oct.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUL, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PORTHOS"	On or about 30th Sept.
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"ALASKA MARU" ... Friday, 28th September.

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"TACOMA MARU" ... Friday, 15th September.

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"BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

"SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th September.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st October.

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"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th September.

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"INDUS MARU" ... Monday, 22nd September.

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